

## **AKA**

"GET IN - GET OUT- STAY OUT!"

## **OUTLINE**

- Introduction
- Incentives/Disincentives
- A+B Bidding
- No-Excuse Bonus
- Summary

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### **INTRODUCTION**

- FHWA Road User Survey revealed:
- 32% dissatisfied with work zones
- Highway delay improvements related to Construction and Maintenance work zones in the top 3 out of 20 rated
- Road user impacts through work zones:
- High accident rates
- Travel delay costs
- Additional fuel consumption

## **INTRODUCTION** (continued)

- Goals for using innovative contracting options:
- Timely delivery of a quality project/facility with limited/minimized road user impacts
- Address costs which would be incurred by road users that are not directly identified or accounted for in traditional contracts

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## **INTRODUCTION** (continued)

- Innovative Contracting Options:
- Used by Virginia
  - Incentives/Disincentives
  - A+B Bidding
  - No-Excuse Bonus

# **INTRODUCTION** (continued)

- Simplified calculations for Road User Cost (RUC)
  - Vehicle Operating costs
    - ADT x Delay time x Vehicle Operating Cost/mile

– or

- Lost Productivity costs
- ADT x Avg passenger per vehicle x Delay x min. hourly wage



#### **INCENTIVES/DISINCENTIVES**

- Definition from
- Division I, Section 101 2007 Road and Bridge Specifications
  - A verifiable monetary amount used to encourage the Contractor to complete work prior to the milestone dates and/or the time limit specified in the Contract.
- How to Determine the Amount of Incentives/Disincentives
- Based on Road User Costs (RUC)
  - Not Liquidated Damages
  - Must be justifiable
  - Incentive and disincentive amounts should match
- Amount Sufficient to encourage accelerated schedule
- Maximum incentive should not exceed 5% of total contract amount
- Incentive and disincentive amounts should match

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### **INCENTIVES/DISINCENTIVES (continued)**

- Criteria for Selection
  - Incentive/Disincentive Phase to be complete in one construction season or less
- Benefits
  - Reduce Construction time
  - Lower contract administration costs
  - Project finishes earlier than expected
  - Improve public relations
  - Increase Contractors' interest



### PROJECT OPPORTUNITY?







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## **INCENTIVES/DISINCENTIVES (continued)**

- Drawbacks
  - May require additional funding
  - Negotiating adjustments difficult with contract changes
- Project Selection
  - Good Candidates
    - Bridge rehabilitation projects with high road user or business impacts
      - Urban reconstruction
      - Bridge replacement
      - Detour
      - Redecking or superstructure replacement
    - A+B Projects combine with Incentive/Disincentive
    - Projects with commitments to open a bridge as quickly as possible

### **INCENTIVES/DISINCENTIVES (continued)**

### Poor Candidates

- New construction projects with minimal impacts on road users
- Projects where right-of-way or utilities issues not clearly identified
- Steel fabrication-long lead time
  - Third party supplier with limited flexibility
- Landscaping
  - establishment planting times are seasonally controlled

#### Things To Consider

- Requires use of a good schedule to measure progress and identify impacts
- Time extensions should not be given unless overruns occur on major critical items of work
- Prepare Department staff for an aggressive contract schedule (overtime, multiple shifts)

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### **INCENTIVES/DISINCENTIVES (continued)**

### **Example available in handout**

### **INCENTIVES/DISINCENTIVES (continued)**

#### **PAST PROJECTS USED ON:**

- BRIDGE CROSSING OVERALL RUN
  - -0340-069-V20,C503,B606; 0340-093-V19,C501 (YR AD 2006)
- SUPER/SUBSTRUCTURE REPAIRS OVER NS RAILWAY AND NORTH FORK ROANOKE RIVER
  - (NFO)BR06-060-114, M400; (NFO)BR06-060-115, M400 (YR AD 2007)
- RTE 340 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT AT JEREMY'S RUN
  - (NFO)0340-069-V20 C502, B605 (YR AD 2007)

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#### A + B BIDDING

- Definition
- Define
  - · Cost plus time bidding
    - "A"-Traditional dollar amount for contract items
    - "B"- Calendar days bid to complete the work multiplied by daily RUC
      - » B converts to new Contractor determined fixed completion date
  - Determine the amount
    - (A) + (B x [Road User Cost/Day]) =Total Bid
    - Lowest bid for award
    - Award amount is limited to the "A" portion of the bid after award
    - Can be coupled with Incentive/Disincentive based upon length of time bid to complete (I/D based around new fixed date)
      - » Cap placed for budgeting project on incentive

### A + B BIDDING (continued)

- Criteria
  - High RUC
  - Safety/Emergency concerns or significant impacts to local community
  - Traffic control costs
  - Relatively free of third party conflicts
  - Public interest expressed to expedite project
  - B portion should be large enough to influence bids
    - Example B portion based on \$3000/day max days set at 10 calendar days may not be enough to affect bidding on a medium size project (\$30,000 cap)

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### A + B BIDDING (continued)

#### Benefits

- Increase bidders Interest
- Encourages acceleration to achieve bid time thereby less construction rehabilitation time
- Improved coordination between Prime & subs
  - May require longer advertisement for Contractors to develop more detailed thought out bids
- Encourages better scheduling
- Minimize impact on road users
- Encourages Contractors to be more innovative to reduce time
- In Urban areas reduce congestion, pollution & environmental impact

### A + B BIDDING (continued)

- Drawbacks
  - Numerous changes to contract nullify advantages
    - Require good set of plans and accurate quantities
  - May require more resources for contract administration
  - Overtime for inspection of night work & multiple crews
  - Negotiation adjustment difficult with contract changes
  - Not to be used routinely, reserve for high volume facilities especially in urban areas; major reconstruction or rehabilitation on existing facility
  - Time is money
    - Must continually monitor and document time as though it is a pay item.

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### A + B BIDDING (continued)

- Project Selection
  - Good Candidates
    - · Major bridges that will be out of service
    - Mill and Overlay (Fill)
    - Un-bonded concrete overlays
    - Detours
      - Length projects with especially high volumes of traffic
    - New construction and reconstruction
    - Bridge painting
    - Bridge rehabilitation

## A + B BIDDING (continued)

### - Poor Candidates

- Restricted site access
- Delayed NTP or likelihood of such
- Redecking of bridges
- Landscaping
- Utility or Right of Way issues unresolved
- · High probabilities for additional work on contract
  - Additional bridge repairs required
- Numerous or complex work limitations
  - Added or revised lane closures

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### A + B BIDDING (continued)

- Things to Consider
  - Advantage may be lost if third party involvement
  - Does project require multiple levels of review of submittals
  - Clarity of work to be performed
    - Emphasis of quality of plans
    - Thoroughness, minimize risks

## A + B BIDDING (continued)

### **Example available in handout**

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### A + B BIDDING (continued)

#### **PAST PROJECTS USED ON:**

- RTE 95 GROUND IMPROVEMENT CONTRACT #1 FOR RTE 1 INTRCHANGE WOODROW WILSON BRIDGE
  - 0095-96a-106,C501 (YR AD 2001)
- RTE 95 INTERCHANGE MODIFICATION PHASE 5
  - 0095-029-F20, C518, B649, B637, B648, B638, B642, B623, D679 (YR AD 2001)
- RTE 95 ADVANCE BRIDGE CONTRACT FOR ROUTE 1

#### INTERCHANGE WOODROW WILSON BRIDGE

- 0095-96A-106,C520, B631, B634, B632, B633, B627, BRDGS, B626, B629, B640, B642, B628, B641 (YR AD 2003)
- LATEX OVERLAY
  - BR07-030-306,C501 (YR AD 2008)

### **NO-EXCUSE BONUS**

#### Define

 Tied Bonus to accelerated completion of construction activities, construction phases or major milestones by set date where Contractor assumes all risks for completion and waives right to claim

#### Determine Bonus amount

- Road User Cost
  - Amount must consider cost of all known and potential risks
  - Amount must be set high enough to generate interest to attract bidders

#### Criteria

 High volume urbanized project where delays or impacts have major significance to public

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### **NO-EXCUSE BONUS (continued)**

### Benefits

- Reduced construction time
- Increased Bidders interest
- Better coordination between Primes and Sub-contractors
- More innovative techniques

#### Drawbacks

- Quality of work
- Waive all rights to claim
- Strained Department-Contractor relations
- Difficulty in negotiating Department change orders

# **NO-EXCUSE BONUS (continued)**

- Project Selection
  - Used on very unique projects
  - Large scale complex project with very high traffic volumnes
- Things to Consider
  - Heightened Inspection
    - To reduce cutting corners
  - Clearly defined and comprehensive
  - Bonus must be factored into project budget

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## **NO-EXCUSE BONUS (continued)**

**Example available in handout** 

### **NO-EXCUSE BONUS (continued)**

#### **PAST PROJECTS USED ON:**

- RTE 150 (CHIPPENHAM PKWY) WIDEN TO 6 LANES
  - 0150-020-F10,C502,B642 (YR AD 1998)
- ROUTE 95 I-495 WB ROADWAY AND RAMP IMPROVEMENTS
  - 0095-029-F20,C502,BR. (YR AD 1998)
- VA-6/7 WOODROW WILSON
  - 0095-96A-106, C504 (YR AD 2003)
- Route 64 SUPERSTRUCTURE WIDENING & REPLACEMENT INCLUDING APPROACHES (CSX/ACCA YARD)
  - 0064-043-122, C501, B683, B694 (YR AD 2004)

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### **SUMMARY**

- Incentive/Disincentive
  - VDOT has had the most use and success out of the three present contracting options
  - Easier to administer
    - Tied directly to specific date(s) for delivery of specific element, portion of the work, early completion
    - Deliverables must be clearly and specifically defined to identify if achieved or failure to perform
    - Amount of incentive must be consistent with costs incurred to achieve desired results
    - Incentive dates should be aggressive, reasonable and consistent with overall contract duration
    - Require proper scheduling to achieve best pool of bidders
    - CO Scheduling & Contract Administration to discuss advertisement strategy of projects with Incentive/Disincentive